

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

SUPREME COURT.

Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at its late term, accompanied with the points of law which they involve. We inserted a few of the cases in our last week's paper, and omit them, of course, this week.

Lewis Leroy v. Marshall Dickenson, from Beaufort—in Equity. Decree for Complainant with cost to be paid by Defendant.

A judgment was confessed by Joel Dickenson to Defendant for a large sum, and kept on foot to cover the property of Joel from creditors. The complainant had also obtained a judgment *bona fide*, Joel D.—Held that the judgment by confession should be postponed to the judgment of Complainant, and injunction awarded accordingly.

Henderson and Burges v. Stuart, from Wake. Decree that the real estate be sold by the master.

Whether the purchase money remain unpaid is a lien or not upon lands sold after a conveyance—It is certainly a lien. Where no conveyance has been made unless there is evidence that the land was looked to, or such lien has been abandoned. Held therefore, that where one Gasso purchased real estate and a conveyance was to be executed when the purchase money paid, the vendor had a lien upon the estate for the purchase money. And Gasso having mortgaged the premises to one Moore, and he having paid the purchase money, held, therefore, that he might tack the money paid to the sum advanced upon the mortgage—for the payment was for Gasso's benefit, as it discharged the lien and enabled him to call for the legal title.

Under ordinary circumstances the purchaser from a mortgagee must stand in his place, and submit to a redemption upon the same terms, for though he may purchase for a large sum, and though he has the legal title, yet has not equal equity with the mortgagee, for he buys with notice. For any thing which puts a party upon enquiry is notice.

There are cases however, in which a different rule prevails, as where the purchaser advances the money and takes a conveyance for the benefit of the mortgagee or his heirs, and for his own benefit. But in this case, the defendant having taken an *absolute conveyance* from the mortgagee, and by his answer denied the plaintiff's right to redeem. Held, that he must stand as a mere assignee of the mortgagee, and must submit to a redemption on the same terms, and was not entitled to the sum actually advanced by him.

Arrenton v. Jordan, from Pasquotank, Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and that of the County Court affirmed.

A sheriff may, but he is not bound to, insist upon 2 securities in a bail bond. If a bond be taken with one only, and that one is sufficient, the plaintiff may except. The bond, however, with one security is good, either on *scire facias*, or an action of debt.

An assignment of the bail bond is not required when the suit is in the County Court; the 17th section of the Court law (1777) being confined to the Superior Courts.

It is not necessary in a *sci fa.* against bail, to state the issuing and return of a *ca. sa.* against the principal: though the want of such *ca. sa.* would be a defence for the bail.

Fordham v. Miller, from Lenoir.—Bill dismissed at Complainant's cost.

A father by deed, gave a negro to his daughter, and provided that if she died without children, the slave should return to the family. The deed was put in the father's possession to be registered; and afterwards the daughter, by *parol*, renounced all claim under the deed, and exonerated her father from all obligation to have it registered, and authorised him to destroy it. She afterwards married and died. Her husband filed this bill to set up this conveyance.

Held, 1st. That after this voluntary renunciation, the daughter would not have been entitled to the aid of a Court of Equity to set up the conveyance.

2. That the husband succeeding to her rights, could claim nothing more than she could have claimed.

Quere. Independently of this objection if the Court would be justified in setting up this conveyance for the benefit of the husband, thus giving it a different operation from that which the parties intended? **Goodman v. Armistead,** from Chowan. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

The omission of the year of our Lord in the *teste* of a subpoena, the year of independence being mentioned, is immaterial. The latter date is sufficiently certain, without the former.

Peter McKellar v. A. F. Bowell, from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

The record of a recovery against a Guardian is not competent evidence against his *securities*, in an action brought by the plaintiff, to that recovery against the securities to subject them upon the guardian bond for the default of their principal.

The Governor v. Henrhan and others, from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

An action upon a sheriff's bond: plea—the statute barring actions on such bonds after six years—replication, a promise within three years. Held the replication is a departure from the declaration—for the promise, though it may make the party liable to an action founded upon it, does not restore the right of action on the bond; for to that, the lapse of time is, by the statute, a positive bar.

Den on dem. of Latam and Baxter v. Paine and Sawyer, from Pasquotank. Judgment affirmed.

What are the termini or boundaries of a Grant or Deed is matter of law—Where these boundaries or termini are, is matter of fact. It is the province of the Court to declare the first, that of the Jury to ascertain the second. Where natural objects are called for, and course and distance given, the former are the termini, and the latter are mere pointers or guides to the former. Hence, when the natural object called for is unique, or has properties peculiar to itself, course and distance can have no effect—But, where there are several natural objects answering the description, course and distance may be adverted to, to ascertain which is the object designed.—In which case they do not control a natural boundary, but merely serve to explain the latent ambiguity.

Wilson v. Myers, from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

A Petition was filed for an injury to land by a mill pond, against several defendants—a trial was had and verdict taken for the plaintiff, and judgment against all the defendants. One of the defendants was then dead, and a writ of error was brought for this error in fact. On the return of the writ a motion was made in the Court below to amend, by entering a *nolle prosequi* as to the defendant who was dead, as of the term at which the trial was had. The motion was allowed on payment of costs, and the writ of error dismissed. On appeal to this Court—Held, that the Court below were right in allowing the amendment, for it would have been at the trial a matter of course. The injury for which the action is brought is still a *tor*, though the act of Assembly has given a different remedy from that existing at common law.

Hackstall and wife v. Powell, from Bertie. Decree in the Court below reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

The act giving power to Courts of Equity to order sales of real estate for the purpose of partition, directs the proceeds to which infants are entitled to be secured to such infant or his real representatives. Hence, such share of the proceeds is to be considered as real estate, and (if the infants die before arriving at age) the heir at law will succeed to it, and not the personal representative.—But if the infants arrive at full age and then die, whether the heir at law will be entitled, *quere?*

Ellison's Ex'rs v. Jas. Ellison, from Orange.

The Testator executed a paper writing in form of a Trust Deed, and on the same day made a Will referring to the former paper. The purpose of which was clearly a disposition of his estate after death. D. Y. was one of the Trustees and Ex'rs, and also one of the only two subscribing witnesses. The Trustees were directed to retain out of the funds which they should receive, a compensation for their trouble. The testator had both real and personal estate, all which his Trustees and Ex'rs were directed to sell.—After the death of Ellison, D. Y. released, &c. all his claim, &c.

The presiding Judge in the court below held, the two papers to make one will, and to be well executed to pass real estate. On appeal to this court, held by two judges, that the two papers are both testamentary, and make one disposition. One Judge contra. But held by all that the will is not well executed. That D. Y. the witness, had such an interest in the lands devised as was contemplated, by the act of 1784, and that when such interest exists at the time of subscribing, no subsequent release will avail.

Matlock v. Parks' Adm'rs, from Rockingham. Judgment affirmed.

The administrators of Parks recovered

judgment against several—Execution put in the hands of plaintiff, the Sheriff, levied on property and advertised for sale, then by agreement proceedings were suspended and the levy returned upon the *sci fa.* The debt is in the execution then paid the plaintiff in execution, (the present defendant) the whole debt. This action was brought against the defendants as administrators, to recover the commissions. Held 1st. that under the act of 1784, the Sheriff is entitled to the commissions though no sales are made, the service required by the act being substantially performed; but held 2d. that the action cannot be against the defendants in their representative character. And held further, that the power of amendment given to this Court does not extend to amending the proceedings, so as to make them against the defendants in their own right, for the power extends only to such amendments as might have been made by the Court below after final judgment. But no substantial amendment, (it seems) should be allowed in this Court, for every such amendment should be accompanied with leave to defendant to vary his pleadings, and where are the new issues to be tried? This Court is strictly a Court of Equity; and such amendments presenting a new case, and requiring new pleadings, should not be allowed here.

Brady v. Wilson, from Moore. Judgment affirmed.

To charge a man with burning an out-house not parcel of the dwelling house, is not actionable.

Stamps v. Graves, from Casw. Judgment reversed, and a new trial awarded.

A variance between the writ and declaration, the first being in debt the latter in assumpsit, is fatal even after verdict. A note not assignable within the statute cannot be declared on, the consideration must be set out and the note be only evidence to the jury. When the contingency on which the payment is promised is of such a kind as show no benefit or injury to the parties, the act is of itself no evidence of a consideration, but proof must be given of it after the note.

Jervis and others v. Watland others, from Perquimans.

Devis to A. for life, and after his death to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, to be equally divided among them, and their heirs forever. The words heirs of the body are words of description and not of limitation.

Devereux v. Cape Fear Bank, from Wake.

This was an injunction bill, and the answer having come in, and being very long, there was not time to hear the bill answer in the Court below. By consent the case was transmitted to this Court. Held, that the Court has jurisdiction of the cause.

Sedman v. Riddick, from Gates. Judgment affirmed.

A right to a slave adversely held by another, cannot be assigned so as to pass the legal title to the assignee. It is a mere chose in action, and is, at law, incapable of assignment.

State v. Alexander, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

FROM THE BALDWIN STONE.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual Virginia and North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church convened at Portsmouth, Va. on the 15th, and adjourned on the 23d ultimo. Bishops McKendree and Soule presiding.

During the session, arrangements were made to establish a College, within the bounds of the Conference, for the instruction of youth in those branches of scientific learning usually taught in Universities, by the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution, and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings, by subscriptions, to be solicited from those disposed to patronize the undertaking.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

P. Doub, P. E.
Granville, George W. Nolly, and John H. Watson.
Franklin, William H. Starr
Yadkin, William Holmes
Iredell, Jesse Lee
Salisbury, Christopher Thomas and Benjamin Edge.
Guilford, Thos. Mann, (supernumerary) and Jacob Hill.
Caswell, George Stephens
Hillsborough, Joshua Leigh
Banister, Rich'd D. Merriwether.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

We have just learned from D. Graham, Secretary of State, (says the Murrefreesboro' Ten. Courier) that he has received official information of the assent of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to the law passed by the General Assembly of this State, at its late session, on the subject of the University Land Warrants.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: The Supreme Court has been too recently established in this state, for its utility to be clearly manifest. Some prejudices exist against it, which time alone can remove. But I cannot doubt its final triumph. Another question of great moment presents itself: which is, whether this Court is not capable of great improvement? For my part, I think it may be made more extensively useful. Many injuries arise to individuals from its present construction. In the Western counties, many questions of much importance to those concerned, have already been referred to this final Court; and from the nature of our laws, many other questions for its decision may be expected yearly to arise. But few of the attorneys that practise in our Courts, are willing to follow a suit to Raleigh; and of course in a majority of cases, new attorneys must be employed. Is not the expense of this arrangement the forms the greatest grievance; it is the subjecting of causes to counsel unacquainted with many of the points with which an attorney who travels with the suit from its commencement, is familiar. I submit, also, whether a new organization of this court, by which it should hold a session in the western part of the state, and another in the east, if required, would not enable it to exercise *Equity* jurisdiction to an extent desirable if not quite commensurate with our necessities in that respect? We cannot be ignorant, that in many of the large Western counties, the authority of the Superior Courts to hold Courts of Equity, is almost a nullity. A bill of injunction may be dissolved; but as to hearing a case, it would almost amount to a miracle! I had rather wait for one, and of opinion that it would not increase too much the burdens of our venerable Judges of the Supreme Court, if they should be authorized to extend their jurisdiction and their labours, in the way I have indicated. I hope, sir, you will tell them so, and thereby oblige many
A FARMER.

THE STATES.

Rhode Island—has no written constitution, and differs in this respect from all the states. She is governed by the Charter of Charles 2d, the provisions of which are so liberal, that little inconvenience has been hitherto experienced from the want of a constitution. All the executive officers are annually elected. From the year 1775, to the present year, a period of 50 years, she has had but 10 different Governors, one of whom was annually re-elected for sixteen years. The present House of Representatives consists of 72 members, of which six are new ones.

The population in 1755, was about 40,000; the present population is about 85,000, having little more than doubled in 70 years.

Vermont—The tract of country now called Vermont was settled at a much later period than any of the eastern states. The history of the disputes between this state and New Hampshire and New York, is one of considerable interest. The question was in relation to the claims of New York to the whole territory; which being referred to the English Crown, was decided in favour of New York, and the officers of Justice were ordered to enforce the claims. The settlers opposed the officers with violence, and every man's arm being nerved for resistance, they associated together in their towns in defence of each other. The militia of the neighbouring part of New York were called out to enforce the laws; but such was the resolute character of the inhabitants, that nothing effectual was done.

Foremost among the Vermonters, stood Ethan Allen, one of the most extraordinary characters of the age, a bold and determined man, without moral cultivation, but with great natural powers. Under his guidance and counsel they resolved to maintain what they conceived to be their rights, at the risk of being treated as outlaws. This state of things continued until the battle of Lexington—New York endeavoring to enforce its jurisdiction, and Vermont strenuously resisting it.

During the whole Revolutionary war, the people of Vermont, though contending in favor of the general cause, were placed, as regarded their civil government, in an embarrassing situation; and when the peace of 1783 took place, she was completely a sovereign and independent state. In 1789, after a dispute of 26 years, an amicable arrangement was effected; and in 1791, Vermont became one of the United States.

Maryland—Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, the wife of

Charles I. It was the third colony planted in the country. The present Constitution was framed in 1776; but, though she engaged in the general cause, during the revolutionary war, in the support of freedom, with great zeal, she refused to ratify the articles of confederation until 1781; in that year, the delegates were instructed to ratify the articles, their fears of the preponderance of the larger states being removed, by the cession of their western lands to the common fund. The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat. Two articles are said to be peculiar to the state—the genuine white wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, and the bright *lira's foot* tobacco, which is produced in some parts of the western shore south of Baltimore. Baltimore, in 1663, had a population of 300; in 1790, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 47,553; and in 1820, 62,627.

Tennessee—In the year 1780, a small colony of about 40 families, under the direction of James Robertson, crossed the mountains, and passing through a wilderness of 300 miles, settled on Cumberland river; and founded the town of Nashville. In 1782, the Legislature of North Carolina appointed commissioners to explore the western part of the State, and to report to the succeeding Legislature which part was most suitable for the bounty lands promised to the officers and soldiers of the continental line. According to their recommendation, the Legislature, in 1783, laid off a tract of land on the Cumberland river, for the discharge of the military bounties. This district included the infant colony at Nashville, a small tract having been allowed to each of the settlers. In 1793, the inhabitants of this district, feeling sensibly the inconvenience of a government so remote as that in the capital of North Carolina, endeavored to form an independent one, to which they intended to give the name of 'the State of Franklin'; but differing among themselves, the scheme was abandoned for a time. In 1789, the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act ceding the territory to the United States, on certain conditions. Congress accepted the cession, and provided for its government, by an act under the title of the 'Territory of the United States South of the Ohio.' On the 30th June, 1791, the President appointed William Blount, Governor of the territory, which office he held during the continuance of the national government. Six years afterwards, Tennessee was admitted as a sovereign State into the Union.

Louisiana—A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. The whole extent of lands thus inundated is 8,340 square miles, and if to this be added 2,550 square miles for the inundated lands on Red river, the whole amount in the State will be 10,890 square miles. It must not be supposed that this extensive tract is one continued sheet of water. It is intersected by innumerable canals and lakes, which, interlocking in a thousand mazes, chequer the whole face of the country. The whole area actually submerged is about four thousand square miles.

The extensive prairie lands in the south-west part of the state, embracing the county of Opelousas, and the greater part of Attakapas, are most admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and have hitherto been used almost exclusively for that purpose. Many of the richer planters on the Theche and Vermillion, have stock farms established on Mermentau and Calcasieu rivers, and count their cattle by the thousand.

NORFOLK, FEB. 17.

African Colony.—The ship Indian Chief, Captain Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from this port on the 15th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Montserado, on the coast of Africa. She takes one hundred and fifty four free people of colour, with supplies for the Colony, the frames of five large buildings which the Government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel; the frames of two long boats for the trade of the rivers, and other things. She takes out also Dr. Peaco, a surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who acts in the double character of an agent of the Government, and a physician to the people.

American Beacon.

An organized conspiracy among a number of negro boys of Norfolk, Va. to rob, plunder Stores, Dwellings, &c. has just been discovered. Their schemes were so adroitly concerted, by private signal, and other devices, as to throw store keepers and others off their guard while they bore off articles of Merchandise from the counters, doors, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Washington, February 15.

In the Senate, the bill for the survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida was the subject of discussion the whole day, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The interesting views contained in the letter of Mr. White, the Delegate from Florida, which was addressed to the Committee on Roads and Canals, will show the general grounds on which the subject was recommended to Congress, and the probability that the undertaking is likely to be crowned with success. During the discussion, Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, stated that 150,000 tons of shipping were employed in the commerce of the Mississippi; that 732 vessels entered the port of New-Orleans during the year 1823; and that he had received from a gentleman in Boston, well informed on the subject, a schedule of all the vessels lost on the Bahama Banks and the Straits of Florida, last year; that they amounted to 64 vessels; that the first five amounted to \$478,000, and the whole loss of the balance would exceed \$700,000.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Forsyth, introduced resolutions on the subject of repealing and modifying parts of the act of March, 1819, in relation to the Slave Trade. Mr. Storrs, of New-York, introduced a resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, as to the appointment of U. States Senators, which his resolution proposes to be made by electors in each state. On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a chapel at West Point. On motion by Mr. Estill, of Va. the Committee on Military Pensions were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to Revolutionary Pensioners.

Washington, February 16.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The bill for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, was resumed, the question of re-consideration was carried, but the discussion was again cut short by the expiration of time devoted to resolutions. The House then resolved itself into Committee on Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions to amend the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. M'Duffie made an able speech, of about an hour and a half. The bills making appropriations for the Navy and the Library were passed.

Washington, February 17.

The Senate yesterday was occupied nearly the whole day in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Breakwater in the Delaware Bay, which has occupied the House for some days, was finally adopted. Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution on the subject of giving a fixed compensation to the officers of the army and Marines, in lieu of allowances. Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, introduced a resolution on the subject of Members selecting their seats in the Hall by ballot; and Mr. Garnsey offered a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to President and Vice President. The House then went into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. M'Duffie completed his argument in a speech of near three hours in length; of which even our imperfect abstract swells beyond the capacity of our columns to admit.

Washington, February 18.

In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations against the petition of Alexander Scott, was agreed to. The Senate were in executive business until after 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives yesterday an interesting report from the Secretary of War was transmitted by the President, in relation to the site for an arsenal at Augusta in Georgia. Mr. Cambreleng introduced a resolution calling for the monthly statements of the affairs of the United States Bank for the last year. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the expediency of allowing certain privileges to settlers near the Lead Mines in Illinois. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Storrs delivered an able speech, which occupied about two hours, in opposition to Mr. M'Duffie's proposition to amend the Constitution. Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the subject of a Territorial Government.

On the 22nd ult. the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the Pennsylvania canal bill passed both branches of the legislature of that state.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Accounts from New-Harmony of the 21st January, state that Mr. Owen arrived there in good health, on the 12th, and so great was the eagerness of the people to see him, and to receive an account of his progress, that he was induced to hold a meeting in the church on the evening of the same day.

Some of the principal manufacturers and wool growers, assembled at Washington during the present session, exhibited specimens of wool from various parts of the United States. A sample sent by Judge Pendleton, of Dutchess county, N. Y. was pronounced to be the finest exhibited. It was of the Saxon breed.

On the 21st December, a steam-boat and a frigate passed the Grand Canal of North Holland, on their way to New Dieppe. This passage is made with the greatest facility, the vessels going at the rate of five or six knots.

The quantity of cotton landed at the wharves in Savannah, Geo. exclusive of that brought by waggons and small boats, amounted, on the 1st inst. to 45,000 bags.

The whole number of cadets attached to captain Patridge's Military Academy Middletown, is 289.

Since the 1st of January, 1824, the Naval Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial have cost the Treasury, altogether the sum of 18,977 dollars.

The cold, in Lower Canada, has been intense. On "the cold Wednesday," six week ago, the mercury fell in Montreal to 34 deg. below zero, and in Quebec to 28 degrees.

Since the 4th of July, 1776, the government has expended in the purchase of real estate, in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of the States, the sum of 561,958 dollars.

The purchase and erection of Custom Houses and Public Warehouses, has cost the general government since 1816, the sum of 563,694 dollars.

There are now in the city of New York, one hundred and one public places for worship.

At one of the public schools in Paris, the annual prize for good behaviour was conferred on two American boys.

Mr. Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to the Republic of Colombia, has a salary of six thousand pounds a year. This is considerably more than the salary of the President of the United States.

About 500 emigrants were expected to arrive at Buenos Ayres within a few months from France. The commissioner who was employed to send them, was careful to get moral and useful men, and had extended his offers to Switzerland and Germany. 400 were expected from Great Britain, half of whom were Scotch.

A private letter from Potosi, says that Bolivar has 15,000 troops of the line, and munitions in plenty, and the means of doubling that number, so that he could now renew his campaigns.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the ruins of the fire in Court st. Boston, which occurred on the night of November 9th. (now more than three months,) are still smoking. The cause is probably found in the considerable quantities of sea-coal, used in the stores destroyed, and which was buried under the crumbling walls and falling timbers.

Dr. McColloch has pointed out a superior method of cleaning and improving the surface of gold trinkets; he directs the trinkets to be boiled in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth, and leaves a surface of pure gold.

By a report on the subject of Light Houses, from the secretary of the Treasury, it appears that 99 Light Houses and 10 Floating Beacons have been established along our Coast.

A very distressing fire occurred at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 29th ult. 4 houses were consumed, and more than 40 persons were wounded by the explosion of gun powder, which blew up the whole range of buildings. Almost every person in the immediate vicinity was knocked down, either by the shock or by flying timber.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar, arrived in New-Orleans from Mobile, on the 21st ultimo.

A horse-thief having escaped from Massachusetts to Burlington, Vt. with a stolen horse and gig, was there arrested and imprisoned. The jailor, however, a humane man, accommodated the prisoner with meals at his own table. But the ungrateful dog secreted some of the knives, and cut his way out of the jail ere the pursuers arrived.

A man by the name of Randall, recently made his escape from the jail in Butler county, Ohio, by assuming the dress of his wife, who had been permitted to visit him. He had been confined on the charge of having counterfeited Spanish dollars.

The whole number of deaths in New York, during the last week, was 118—of which 22 were by consumption, and 19 influenza.

The Richmond Enquirer remarks, that the custom of the U. S. Senate in sitting with closed doors, is frequently attended with serious loss to the public. Speeches,

say the editors, are frequently made, which would do honour to any deliberative assembly in the world. Among these precious morceaus, is a speech lately made by Mr. John Randolph, (on the Panama mission) which is said to have been one of the most eloquent and luminous addresses ever delivered in either house of congress.

The lotteries actually drawn in the state of Maryland last year, had an aggregate capital of 1,242,330 dollars.—The amount of the present year will, probably, be larger than the last.

It appears by the new census of the state of New-York, that there are upwards of 19,000 more males than females in the state.

Thomas H. Reed has been appointed a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi, to succeed David Holmes, resigned, in the place now occupied temporarily, by appointment of the Governor of Mississippi, by Powhatan Ellis. The election between Mr. Reed and Mr. Ellis was closely contested, the votes being tied for several days. At last some one member of the Legislature gave way, and, by changing his vote, gave a majority of two votes to Mr. Reed.

A cow belonging to Mr. Silas Stratton, of Sullivan township, in Washington county, Pa. was, a few days ago delivered of five calves, all perfectly formed, well haired, and about the size of a fox.

The Mississippi Legislature have passed a bill providing that until the next census the Senate of the State shall consist of eleven members, and the House of Representatives of 33.

A London Editor thus corrected an error in his paper: "For his Highness the Duchess of Devonshire, read, her Highness the Duke of Devonshire."

Bolivar the Liberator of South America, is actively engaged in promoting the means of education. Among other things, the Council of Government has issued a decree to establish a college for the instruction of the Indians.

Ohio Canal.—At the letting of 25 miles of the Ohio canal, at Kendall, on the 18th ult. there were 2500 applicants, 175 of which offered for the whole line proposed to be let. The contracts have been taken at \$26,000 less than the estimate made by the engineers.

The sixth volume of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has made its appearance in Philadelphia, and is spoken of in very handsome terms.

On Saturday the 18th ult. a cask was delivered to Mr. Woodward, seedsman, New-York, from a Baltimore coaster, as a shipment of seeds from that place. But on opening the cask, he was not a little surprised to find it contained the body of a negro woman apparently about 45 years of age, which had been preserved in spirits. On inquiry, it was found that this shipment was addressed to a surgeon, instead of a seedsman.

By advices from Gibraltar to the 1st Jan. it is ascertained that 213 sail of vessels (large and small of all nations) were either totally lost or much damaged in the hurricane in the early part of Dec. Many vessels that rode out the gale, lost boats, bulwarks, &c. Only ten or twelve persons perished.

A letter from Smyrna, dated Nov. 18, says, "It is reported that the new Egyptian expedition has proceeded against Missolonghi to renew the attack upon that fortress, and we momentarily expect information from that quarter. A French sloop of war has just brought in a Tartar from Modon, sent from Ibrahim Pacha to the Porte, with seven thousand human ears, the result of his victories in the Morea. Accounts from Candia are favorable to the Greeks. It appears that island has again revolted—many of the strong places are still in the hands of the Turks. It is expected the Greek fleet will go to the relief of Missolonghi."

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 2.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Vera Cruz about two weeks ago. That city is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. Since the fall of the Castle, the improvements that have been made for convenience and embellishment, appear like the effect of magic.

Our informant states that a body of troops sailed from Vera Cruz early in January for Campeachy, (as was reported) but the destination of the force was generally believed to be Cuba; and that they would rest on the Main until the sailing of the Colombian expedition.

A letter dated Tampico, Jan. 3, states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever.

The Vera Cruz papers announce the arrival of from ten to twenty emigrants from France, in almost every vessel arriving from that kingdom.

A letter from Genoa of December 28, received by a house in this city, says—It is supposed here that the first act of Con-

stantine, the new Emperor of Russia, will be to march against the Turkish Empire. Being friendly to the Greek cause, and a sworn enemy to the Turks. Many convulsions may arise in consequence of the death of Alexander; as yet it is difficult to divine what will be the result. A continental war is, however, apprehended, should the policy of the late Emperor not be adopted by his successor.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

There is a peculiarity in the Grecian character which few nations—none other probably—are capable of assuming. We approach it, view it, but shrink back from even the thought of imitating its sublimity, with reverential awe. It is emphatically and appropriately denominated the Spartan character. How well this Spartan character is sustained even to the present day, let the following testify:

Zante, Nov. 16.—The intrepid defenders of Missolonghi, perceiving that they are on the point of being attacked by sea and land, have resolved to sacrifice their country, and have taken a last farewell of the world, amidst religious and military ceremonies, after a general review, in which the chief embraced the soldiers, at the same time the Bishop giving them his benediction, sprinkling the holy water on their standards, which were decorated with crowns of laurel. At the same time were embarked for Zante and Cephalonia, the archives of the government, as well as the old men, women and children—the separation caused the greatest grief. All communication is still open with Missolonghi, by sea and land, and numerous bodies of troops have entered, as well as a great quantity of provisions. They will defend the batteries inch by inch, as there is no hope of retreating.

The Charlottesville Gazette of Saturday last, announces the death, (about six o'clock that morning) of Francis W. Gilmer, Esq. Such is the inevitable doom to which genius and virtue are destined, equally with the most ignorant and worthless of the creation. Few men ever entered the world with higher prospects than this accomplished man: Learned in the law, possessed of the most profound attainments in general science and literature, celebrated, while almost in youth, for the vigor and elegance of his pen in his beautiful Sketches of Virginia Orators, he promised to rise to a most distinguished place in a free country. It was but last Sept. that he was appointed to fill that important station, the Law Chair of the University of Virginia; but fate forbade his services.

Richmond Enq.

The duty devolves upon us of announcing to our readers, the death of that faithful public servant, the Honorable John Gaillard, a member of the Senate of the U. S. from the state of S. Carolina, and the actual President, for several years past, in occasional absences of the V. President, of that body. He expired yesterday (Sunday 26th ult.) at his lodgings in this city a little after four o'clock P. M. of a complaint by which he has been much afflicted of late years, and of which the fatal termination has been for some time expected.

N. Int.

Tuscaloosa, Alab. Jan. 28.

The unfortunate Peter Marion, whom we mentioned in our last as having cut off his tongue, has since put a period to his existence, by cutting his arm in so shocking a manner that he bled to death. We have recently learned, that his motive of cutting out his tongue was, that, being addicted to a habit of intoxication, he had bound himself by an oath, not to drink any more ardent liquors; which oath he, in an ungoverned moment, broke, and drank to great excess. When he had partially recovered his reason, the reflection on what he had done gave him great uneasiness. He accused his tongue of having told a lie, and resolved it should never tell another; and to make sure of it, he plucked it out, and cast it away. He had not, so far as we know, any relations or connexions in this country.

Symmesonism.—This, the youngest member of the family of isms, appears to be making rapid progress in the good State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reynolds, a disciple of Capt. Symmes, whom we took occasion to mention not long since, has been delivering a series of lectures to the Pennsylvania Legislature; and so delighted have the members of that body been with the idea that the world is hollow like a bomb-shell, that fifty of them, including the speakers of both houses, have given him a letter of recommendation, and have advised Congress to fit out an expedition to the arctic regions in search of the trap-door. "It is the very error of the moon; she comes more near to the earth than she was wont, and makes men mad."

N. Y. Spec.

Washington, Feb. 25.

A document was laid before the House yesterday, containing the monthly accounts of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1825. It appears that the amount of notes of the United States Bank issued is about \$13,000,000. The deposits in the Bank on public and private account, are between eleven and twelve millions.

Journal.

Salisbury:

MARCH 14, 1826.

BUNCOMBE TURNPIKE.

An act was passed by the General Assembly of this state, at its session in 1824, authorizing the making of a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in the county of Buncombe, by the way of Smith's, Murfreesville, Asheville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line: the sum required by the act of incorporation having been subscribed, the company was organized on the 1st ultimo, by choosing Col. Sam'l. Chunn as President; John Miller, James M. Smith, and John Woodfin, Esqs. as directors; David L. Swain, Esq. has been appointed a director on behalf of the state. The whole length of the road, will be about 70 miles. Contracts will be entered into for constructing the road, so soon as the line shall be surveyed and located.

A very tragic murder, followed by suicide, took place in Richmond, Va. on the 27th ult. A Mr. James M'Naught, a gun-smith, murdered his foreman, named Daniel Denoon, by taking him into a private room, and shooting him with a pistol. M'Naught was lodged in jail that evening; and during the night he committed suicide, by scratching open a vein where he had, a few days before, been bled,—by which means he bled himself to death. Denoon had been an apprentice to M'Naught, and was, when killed, the foreman of his shop,—and was about commencing business for himself. Denoon was a very accomplished workman; and it is supposed that M'Naught's fear of Denoon's becoming a too powerful rival in his business, impelled him to the commission of the murder and suicide. Denoon was universally respected and esteemed in Richmond, as was abundantly evinced by the long and distressed train of citizens who attended his remains to the grave.

THE INDIANS.

We have been favored, by a member of Congress, with a document transmitted to the House of Representatives of the U. S. by the Secretary of War, on the "Preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States." This is an interesting state paper; we shall publish it in our next.

NEW GOLD MINE.

It is stated in the Charlotte Journal, that a Gold Mine has been discovered about half a mile from that place, which promises to be both extensive and rich: the gold is found in a vein of iron ore and feruginous earth.

We last week received the first number of a weekly newspaper, which has been commenced in the town of Wilmington, in this state, entitled "Wilmington Herald." The "Cape Fear Recorder," a very respectable paper, is now, and has been for ten years past, published in that town: and whether patronage adequate to the support of both papers can be obtained at Wilmington, is to us, extremely problematical. The Herald is neatly printed; and we have no doubt, if it meets with sufficient encouragement, will become a useful vehicle of intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.

On our first page, will be found the cases decided by the Supreme Court of this state, at its recent session,—with the exception of a few that we inserted in our last paper. Appended to these decisions, will be found an outline of the points of law on which the decisions rest. This is an improvement, which we wonder the Editors of the Raleigh papers have never adopted before, in publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court. The decisions of this court are regularly reported, and published in pamphlet form; but very few, except Lawyers, buy these reports,—they are, consequently, wrapped up in profound mystery to the great mass of the people, who are most interested in them. But by the plan now adopted by the Raleigh papers, of publishing an outline of the points of law decided on, every man who takes a newspaper, (or who reads one) can know what is law, and keep his fingers out of it,—or, if he involves himself in its entanglements, he does so with his eyes open.

THE SMALL POX.

The Charlotte Journal, of the 7th inst. states that considerable alarm had existed in that town, from the fact of a man having come there from Charleston, affected with the small pox. The man, however, has been well guarded, and the disease confined entirely to himself; so that there is no danger of its spreading, either in that town or out of it.

"Chapter 1st," next week.

Infanticide.—An inquest was held, the 26th ult. in this county, on the body of a white infant child, found, slightly buried, without any clothing, the day before. The purport of the jury's verdict was, that the child came into the world alive, and was hurried out of it by suffocation,—its mouth and throat being crammed full of dirt, by the hands of its mother. We do not wish to add to the distress of the already agonized and unfortunate family, by mentioning names; nor should we now have mentioned the fact, (as the Superior Court is at hand, before which there will be a judicial investigation of the affair) but for the frequent repetition in our country, of late, of this unnatural and inhuman crime. This is a species of depravity so wicked and monstrous, that it should be exposed, and closely followed by the most exemplary punishment.

Mr. Editor: As you publish on both sides of a subject, be pleased to give the following remarks a place in your paper.

In your paper of the 28th, Feb., is given an account of the celebration of Washington's Birth Day. On some of the arrangements, I have nothing to offer. Peculiar stress seems to be laid on the closing scene. By the military Ball, the memory of the immortal Washington, was honored and perpetuated. I am inclined to think the memory of this great man is too high to be honored, and too indelibly imprinted in the hearts of every true American, to be perpetuated, by a military Ball. To talk of honoring him by a Ball, is as absurd as for the Roman Catholics to expect to render honor to Christ by kneeling to a crucifix. It may be alleged, that many great men of the present day receive honor in this way. This will argue nothing as applied to the present case; unless it can be made appear that Washington was a patron and an attendant upon Balls. This, it is presumed, cannot be done. Such a celebration of his nativity, is a species of idolatry in those who patronize and participate in it. I would, therefore, recommend to those who will have their Ball-room amusements, not to appoint them with the plea of honoring the illustrious dead.

From the same article, it appears that the amusements of the week were closed by "getting up a play." This, no doubt, was designed to honor still further the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This will look very awkward when placed in contrast with a resolution of the American Congress, passed shortly after the Declaration of Independence: "Whereas, true religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of public liberty and happiness: Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, earnestly recommended to the several States, to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof, and for the suppression of theatrical entertainments; horse-racing; gaming; and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and a general depravity of principles and manners." The venerable body by which this resolution was passed, would not have viewed Balls and Plays as honorable to the memory of the Father of our country; but they would have viewed them, and did view them, as the sources of idleness, dissipation, and depravity—as subversive of the very foundation of public liberty and happiness; because they were destructive of true religion and morality. Rather than a cause of gratulation, it should be a source of lamentation, that an increasing attendance is given to such scenes of amusement. An attendance upon such places, is no evidence of true patriotism, but the reverse. And every man, who desires the future prosperity of his country, and regards the welfare of the rising generation, should discountenance such scenes of amusement.

Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator, condemns dancing as a vain and trifling amusement—as filling the mind with vanity, and disqualifying it for any useful employment. Is not this declaration of a heathen, sufficient to make many Christians blush? The story of the unfortunate Laberius, who was compelled, by the command of Caesar, at an advanced period of life, to recite some of his own pieces, very forcibly exhibits the approbrium that was attached to an actor among the Romans: "After having lived," said he, "sixty years, with honor, I left my house this morning a Roman knight; but shall return to it, this evening, an infamous stage-player. Alas! I have lived a day too long."

Many Legislatures, both heathen and Christian, viewing such entertainments as destructive of public happiness and prosperity, have passed acts for their suppression. The united testimony of Jewish and Christian churches, is against it. The deliberate acts of fifty-four ancient and modern general provincial councils and synods; the condemnatory sentence of 71 ancient fathers, and 150 modern papish and protestant authors, are against it. An attendance upon such places, is a consumption of precious time—of that time which the author of our existence has given us to be spent in better employments. It inverts the order of nature;—night is turned into day, and day into night. The expense by an attendance upon such places, is unjustifiable. It may be said, those who attend, are able to bear the expense. If they have money to expend, they are bound to dispose of it such ways that it will be useful, either to themselves or their fellow-creatures. Every man will have to give an account to his Judge, for the way in which he expends his goods. Let it be remembered, the gambling-table is not far distant from such places.

It has often been alleged, that the stage has a moral reforming influence. These effects have never been seen; but it is well known, that it has had an awfully demoralizing influence. Nothing is better calculated to banish from the mind all reverence for the Supreme Being. The pieces recited, are saturated with profanity, and interlarded with blasphemy. Can a person who reveres his Maker be a complacent spectator to such an exhibition? It is not less inimical to male and female chastity. How many impure and lascivious allusions, how many love-intrigues. These are directly calculated to inflame the passions, and prepare the female spectator to fall a victim to the midnight rake. Can female modesty witness such a scene, without blushing? It can be said, with truth, wherever the stage has prevailed, it has invariably produced a depravation of manners and morals. A poet, who made no great pretensions to religion, has said, of the stage:

"By flourishing so long,
Both old and young,
And many thousand souls are now unlearned,
Who else had died in peace, and found eternal rest."

I will close this piece, by an extract from Hawkins' life of Johnson: "Altho' it is said, of plays, that they teach morality; and of the stage, that it is the mirror of human life; these assertions have no foundation in truth, but are mere declamation; on the contrary, the play-house, and the region about it, are the hot-beds of vice. How else comes it to pass, that no sooner is a theatre opened in any part of the kingdom, than it becomes surrounded by houses of ill-fame? Of this truth, the neighbourhood I am now speaking of, has had experience: one parish alone, adjacent thereto, having, by my knowledge, expended the sum of 1300*l*. in prosecutions for the purpose of removing those inhabitants, whom, for instruction in the science of human life, the play-house had drawn hither."

PROF. OF SOBRIETY.

(From the above, it will be seen that ourselves, and the citizens of Salisbury generally, have been pretty severely chidden for our late celebration of Washington's Birth Day. But it may be that we merit it; and if our correspondent will give us credit for good intentions,—that we

lived on the side of patriotism, and were led into the snare of temptation by our honest zeal to do something worthy the sons of the patriots of '76,—we are willing he should enjoy the full weight of his obijuration.

But we conceive our correspondent labors under some misapprehensions on the subject.—The great numbers that attended the Ball, was, in our view, no evidence of an increasing disposition to indulge in such amusements,—as it is well known that, in this section of country, dancing is becoming more unfashionable, and consequently less attractive, than formerly: It was the occasion that drew them together. None other than the most enlarged feelings of patriotism, or veneration for the name of him, the anniversary of whose birth-day they had assembled to commemorate, could have induced so promiscuous an assemblage of people to commingle together, with such apparent republican cordiality. That species of family aristocracy, which exists in a greater or less degree in every community, and which divides society into classes, and not unfrequently into parties, was, on this occasion, merged in the more truly noble and patriotic feeling, which animates every American, who is such in principle and attachment, with a desire to "honor the name and perpetuate the memory" of the illustrious Father of our Republic.

And although the manner of the celebration did not exactly square with the ideas of moral rectitude entertained by many of our citizens; yet the motive which induced it, was cordially approved by (as far as our observation extended) all. Had any other mode of celebrating the day,—for instance, by solemn religious services,—been adopted, we feel warranted in saying our citizens would have united with as much cordiality as they did on the late occasion. We know it was from no frolicsome propensity in us, that we were induced to take an active part in the business,—for such amusements possess no attractions for us; and we feel assured, that a great majority of those who were foremost in getting up the celebration, were actuated from a like motive. We do not wish to become the defender of Balls and Theatrical Amusements; on the contrary, we know that an excessive indulgence in them, has a demoralizing tendency; but these few remarks are solely intended as defensive, against the conclusion which we conceive our correspondent above has erroneously drawn, that there is an increasing propensity in the citizens of Salisbury to indulge in vain amusements.

Should the above communication call forth a reply, we must ask for decorous language, and a temperate style,—else we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of rejecting it.

ED. CARO.

Our cotton market continues depressed, and the article may now be quoted at 8 a 12 cents—Cotton, 8 a 4 50.

Petersburg Repub. 28th ult.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Hayne of South Carolina has reported the Bankruptcy bill in the Senate of the United States. We have seen no conjecture of its probable fate in Congress.

Mr. Southard.—A rumor has gone the rounds of the newspapers, that the Secretary of the Navy was to leave the Cabinet. We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington, upon whose information reliance may be placed, stating that the rumor is entirely without foundation, and that Mr. Southard enjoys the entire confidence of the President, and the other members of the Cabinet.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Washington City Gazette has not only changed owners, but names. Jonathan Elliot has relinquished the proprietorship of it, and the paper made its appearance yesterday under the title of the "United States' Telegraph," of which Mr. John S. Mehan is the printer and publisher. The address of the publisher discloses very frankly, that the conductors of it will "feel bound, at the proper time, to oppose the re-election of Mr. Adams" to the Presidency, disclaiming, at the same time, any intention to oppose the measures of the administration, merely on the ground of disapprobation "of the means by which the administration came into power." If our neighbor succeeds in opposing the men of the administration, at the same time he supports their measures, he will accomplish a difficult enterprise, to say the least of it.—*Nat. Int.*

We regret to state that the Secretary of the Navy has been confined to his bed for the last eight days, by a severe, but, it is hoped, temporary sickness.—*N. Jour.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 1.

Cotton, 10 a 11; flour, fine, scarce, 5 a 6; superfine 6; wheat, 81 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42; peach brandy, 50 a 60; apple do. 60; corn, 95 to 100; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 75 per bush; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, 81 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 35 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 a 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 27.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 18; Maine and Santee, 30 a 37 etc.; short staple, 11 a 13 a 14; Whiskey, 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 9 a 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 18 1/2 Inf. to good, 14 to 17 cents.

Cottons.—We have heard of no transactions in S. Islands, during the week, and Santees are rather neglected. A few Maines for the French market, have been sold at 35 and 3 1/2 cents. The Race week is not one in which much

business is usually transacted in Cottons; to this circumstance, and to the recent unfavorable accounts from Europe, we may therefore attribute the limited business doing in Uplands—the decline in this last description has been about half a cent in the pound; the principal sales being at 12 to 13 cents; although selections of the finest descriptions for the French market, still go as high as 13 and 13 1/2 cents.

Corn.—Cargo sales were made the beginning of the week at 81—but they have since gone as low as 95, 96 and 98 cents, at which rate we now quote the article.

CHERAW MARKETS, FEB. 28.

Bacon, 8 a 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 55; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 10 a 11 50; corn scarce 81 a 1 25; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 1 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 50 to 62; oat 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 90 to 95. Turkeys Island, etc. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to 81 75; wheat 81 a 1 25; whiskey 40 to 42.

Cotton is coming to market, in increased quantities—and meets with ready sale at 10 a 11 cents—Corn still continues at 150 per bushel—Flour 88—Bacon from 8 to 10—Butter is very scarce, and will command 20 cents—Irish potatoes, scarce, at 150 per bushel—Beef in demand at 6 a 7 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, FEB. 25.

Cotton, 10 a 11; corn, 81 a 1 12; bacon, 11 to 12; whiskey, 43 to 45; brandy, peach 50 to 55, apple 45 to 50; tallow 10 a 11; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

The cotton market, since the last advices from Liverpool, has undergone a considerable change. Prices have receded from 4 to 5 a cent below our former quotations but are yet as favorable as the state of foreign markets can possibly justify.

DIED.

At Smithville, Brunswick county, General Benjamin Smith, formerly Governor of this State. At Washington city, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Sawyer, wife of the Hon. L. Sawyer, a Representative in Congress from this State. On the 18th ult. at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the 27th year of his age, Charles L. C. White, Esq. son of the Hon. H. L. White, one of the Senators in Congress from this State.

By Saturday's mail.

The subject of the mission to Panama, was still undecided in the U. S. senate, at our last dates from Washington, to the 4th inst.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Santa Martha, information has been received of the surrender of the Spanish Castle of Calliso, to the patriot Gen. Bolivar,—which took place on the 13th of Dec. last.

BALTIMORE MARCH 2.

ABDICATION OF CONSTANTINE.
The brig Commodore Jerry. Tabbs, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th January, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday. By this arrival we learn that the arch duke Constantine had resigned the empire of Russia in favor of his brother Nicholas. This news was confirmed by official despatches to the Russian minister in London.

We do not learn, says the U. S. Gazette, what is the compensation made to Constantine for his voluntary resignation; Poland and Turkey are in the hands of Russia, and either of them would furnish ample space for the exercise of such talents as Constantine possesses. Pat.

The Congress at Panama is probably in session. Great Britain and other European Powers have their Agents there, uninvited, to watch over their interests and advance their arrangements. Our country, done, of all the world, the United States, are invited to send Representatives to that most important assembly. The invitation was accepted by the Executive Government. Delegates were appointed; immediately on the assembling of Congress, their names were submitted to the Senate, and now, at the end of three months, with the knowledge that the whole country are in favour of the measure,—the Senate have not passed upon the nominations—our delegates remain at home, our interests are sacrificed. *Am. Pres.*

The Committee of the Senate of the State of New York, to whom had been referred the application of Gen. Jasper Ward, for an inquiry into his conduct in relation to two bills which had passed the Legislature at a previous session, incorporating two companies in New York, has made a report; which concludes with submitting two resolutions. The first declares the conduct of Gen. Ward dishonourable to him as a Senator; and the second recommends his expulsion from the Senate.

We hear that a majority of four, in the senate, is ascertained to be in favor of the Panama mission. *Alex. Herald.*

The subject, however, has caused much hot work—which is likely to wax still warmer. For, it is also said, a few days since, a communication was sent to the executive, from the senate, desiring that he would explain what parts of his message were to be considered of a public and what of a secret character.

This inquiry, of course, could hardly be very graciously received by the President—and he tartly returned for answer that the whole message was before the senate, which ought to answer for itself. A part of the senate took this in high dudgeon—and it has been distracted with a warm dispute upon the propriety of considering the reply as treating the call with indecorum.

A Card.

Mr. F. RAMSAY, respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in Tuning or Repairing PIANOS, and may be found, during his stay in Salisbury, at Col. Yarbro's Masonic Hall.

He will, at any time, attend at the residences of those who may require his services, either in the town or country.

Salisbury, March 11th, 1826.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A General meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Shoghter, in the town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 6th day of April next.

A. D. MURPHY, Presid't.

March 7th, 1826.

NEW STORE.

In Lexington, N. Carolina.
THE subscribers having entered into copartnership in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN,

March 6, 1826.

Carriage and Harness.

FOR sale, a first rate new Philadelphia made Carriage and Harness, low for cash. Apply to the subscriber, in the town of Cheraw, S. C. Cheraw, Feb. 21, 1826.

J. C. COIT.

Rowan Superior Court.

ALL persons having business to transact in Rowan Superior Court, are informed that the Court will be held on the second Monday in April next.

Feb. 1826.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

Rowan Agricultural Society.

BY the constitution of the society, its semi-annual or spring meeting, takes place on the last Thursday of March, which is the 30th day of that month. The meeting will be held in the Court-House, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock. It is earnestly hoped, that all the members who have the success of the society at heart, will punctually attend. The Farmers of Rowan, are generally invited to come forward on the occasion, and join an institution, which has in view the improvement of the farming interest.

JNO. BEARD, jun. Secy.

Feb. 1st, 1826.

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snody, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Willough's mills, Lincoln county, N. C.

JOHN WILFONG, Sen.

Feb. 15, 1826.

100 Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, of **JOSEPH METCALFE**, who broke and escaped from the jail of Rutherford county, on the night of the 14th inst. Joseph Metcalfe is about 22 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, tolerably well made, dark complexion, dark curling hair, which inclines to frizzle, and is rather thin; when excited, or when laughing, which is frequent and loud, his mouth is drawn to the side of his face, (the left side, as well as recollected;) he is fopish, vain, and boastful; speaks quick generally; and when excited, so much so that some words are scarcely intelligible; has rather a down look. The phrases, "I speak of it," and "very clear of it," are current with him. He sometimes drinks to excess, plays cards, and curses profusely. He was committed on a charge of having stolen a large sum of money; of which, as well as several petty thefts since discovered, no doubt remains of his guilt.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine the above delinquent in any jail so that I get him again; and all reasonable expenses paid, if delivered to me in Rutherford county.

G. DICKENSON, Jailor.

Rutherford, Feb. 15th, 1826.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHAACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES L. LONG, Esq.

Dec. 24, 1824.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining, in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

July 13, 1825.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of *Land* where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Good-spring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance; 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds; there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 500 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 2, 1826.

New Leather, New Fashions!

BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.

and new *Leath and Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes.

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*, from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him.

Call at the sign of the big **BOOT**, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825.

Estate of Dr. J. Hall, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. J. Hall, of Rowan county, dec'd. are desired to make payment without delay, to the administrator, as no further indulgence can be given; and such persons as have demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. As the administrator wishes to make a settlement of the estate, as speedily as possible, it is hoped all persons concerned will pay immediate attention to this notice. Apply to the subscriber, 2 miles north of Salisbury, on the South Yad. river.

JOSEPH HALL, Jr. adm'r.

Feb. 25th, 1826.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshaack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JOSEPH PINKSTON, { Exrs.

MESHAACK PINKSTON, {

Dec. 30, 1825.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of **BILL**, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impolite, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about \$30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again.

NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Jan'y 18, 1826.

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, vs. James Clark; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clark, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensboro, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy, THO. CALDWELL, c. s. c.

Price adv't \$4.

The Muse.
THE TIME I'VE LOST IN WOOLING.
The time I've lost in wooling,
As watching and providing
The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing,
I scarce'd the love she brought me;
My only bliss
Were woman's looks,
And fully all they've taught me,
And are the follies going?

TO MY MOTHER.
NORTON DARD.
Oh! thou upon whose bosom dear
My infant head repos'd;
Oh, thou whose lips with kiss sincere,
My weary eye-lids clos'd;
Though many risen suns have set
Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never can my heart forget
What to thy love is due.
Think not, my mother, I can cease
To love my home and thee;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
Like those of infancy;
Alas! those cloudless days are gone,
Those halcyon hours are fled;
And on the world's cold heart alone
I pillow now my head.

[FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.]
You cloud—tis bright and beautiful—it floats
As one in God's horizon—on its edge
The stars seem hung like pearls—it looks as pure
As 'twere an angel's shroud—the white cymar
Of purity just peeping through its folds,
To give a pitying look on this sad world.
Go visit it, and find that all is false,
Its glories are but fog—and its white form
Is plighted to some coming thunder-gust—
The rain, the wind, the lightning, have their source
In such bright meetings. Gaze not on the clouds
However beautiful. Gaze at the sky,
The clear, blue, tranquil, fix'd and glorious sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FROM THE COLUMBIAN STAR.
PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.
M. Laffin de Ladebat, a distinguished member of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, delivered an eloquent discourse, in April, 1825, in honour of the memory of the late Rev. J. Owen, formerly one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This discourse was afterwards printed. From the notes appended to it, we select the following rapid survey of the progress of christianity:

The slowness of the progress of christianity is wonderful, and shows how incompetent human reason is to judge of the wisdom of the eternal decrees.
During the first two ages of the church, in the midst of the persecutions she endured, the apostles and disciples of Christ carried the gospel only into Judea, the nearest parts of Asia, some countries of Greece, to Malta, Rome, Arabia, Egypt, and some parts of the coast of Africa. It was preached among the Gauls, and in Ireland, about the beginning of the second century. The Roman empire then sank under its own weight, and the disorders of its government.

In the third century, the year 217 of the Sepuagint, which had been lost, was recovered. The Jews were almost the only persons who preserved the books of the Old Testament. It was in the midst of those persecutions which the church suffered, that the first christian temples were built. Dioclesian and Maximilian overthrew them. In their reign, the era of the martyrs commenced. These emperors ordered the destruction of the sacred books; which they sought after, says Bossuet, with extraordinary care, for the purpose of destroying all memory of them.

During the first three centuries, and up to the commencement of the fourth, the church sustained ten successive persecutions, each of which was commenced with increasing vigour.

At the commencement of the fourth century, this barbarous intolerance redoubled the zeal of the first christians. The blood of the martyrs extended more widely the sacred germs of christianity. The conversion of Constantine proclaimed the gospel in the Roman empire, and in many of its vast provinces. Julian, the Apostate, about the close of this century, rebuilt the temple of Jupiter, and the christian faith was subjected to new trials.

At the commencement of the fifth century, many of the northern nations received the gospel. Clovis was baptized in 486.

During the sixth century, it spread with rapidity into many parts of Europe.

In the seventh and eighth centuries, the religion of Mahomet arrested the progress of christianity. More than ten millions of christians were massacred.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, many of the northern nations received the gospel. In the tenth, the Greek and Latin churches were separated. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the Crusades occasioned the death of more than three millions of christians. They increased the power of the Pope, but did not extend the dominion of the gospel.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the disorders of the church and a barbarous intolerance gave rise to the reformers.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the christian faith was carried, sword in hand, into the vast continent of South America. It was under the banner of the Cross, that, by a deplorable sacrifice, whole nations were sacrificed. It was not the gospel of peace they carried with them. These barbarous conquerors had scarcely ever looked into it.

In the fifteenth century, the discovery of the art of printing gave to the christian religion the most powerful means of extending the reign of peace and salvation to all nations.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the controversies and religious wars, which were kept alive by intrigues and political interests, caused oceans of blood to flow. The deplorable scenes, however, contributed to disseminate the scriptures, and to their being studied in a vast number of families, hitherto plunged in gross ignorance, and having nothing of christianity but mere exterior signs. It was this ignorance which, in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, gave so great an advantage to the attacks of a false philosophy upon christianity and social order.

It is necessary, then, to bring back the people to the pure and sacred text of the gospel, and to carry it into every family, that its divine maxims may become the solid and immovable basis of education. Such was the object of the establishment of bible societies in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The success of their efforts declares to the world that the Creator of the universe extends his support to them.

The following is a table showing the number of christians in the world, in every age, from the first to the eighteenth centuries inclusive:

1st	500,000	10th	50,000,000
2d	2,000,000	11th	60,000,000
3d	4,000,000	12th	70,000,000
4th	10,000,000	13th	75,000,000
5th	15,000,000	14th	80,000,000
6th	20,000,000	15th	100,000,000
7th	25,000,000	16th	125,000,000
8th	30,000,000	17th	135,000,000
9th	40,000,000	18th	200,000,000

Taking the whole population of the earth, at 1,000,000,000, the relative numbers, with respect to religion, stand thus:

Jews, almost stationary in number	2,500,000
Christians, increasing rapidly	276,000,000
Mahometans, stationary, or rather decreasing	140,000,000
Pagans or other modes of worship decreasing	657,500,000
Total, by approximation	1,000,000,000

SECTARIANISM:

Roman Catholics	50,000,000
Greek or Oriental church	35,000,000
Churches dissenting from the Roman and Greek church	75,000,000
	200,000,000

Since 1800, the number of christians has increased rapidly in all parts of the globe. Nearly one thousand bible societies are circulating the scriptures within the circle of their influence, and those societies are increasing every day. In 1800, the evangelical missionaries had not more than one hundred and fifty-seven stations in the various parts of the globe. They have now increased to two hundred and fifty-two, and must still further increase.

To these increasing means of propagating the christian faith, it is necessary to add, the zeal of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, and the numerous editions of the sacred writings which have been printed for them during the present century.

VANITY.

A man who is proud of his property, will sometimes call himself poor, that you may soothe his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance; and, in hopes of contradiction, oft will say, Methinks I look most horribly to-day.

The most effectual way to mortify such persons, is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

English Magazine.

SENSATIONS.
In the course of one of Mr. Abernethy's lectures, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he took occasion to exemplify the doctrine of the sensations not residing in the part where they were supposed to be felt, but in the brain itself: and instanced the case of a man who fancied he felt an itching in his ankle, and actually scratched the extremity of his wooden leg, to appease the supposed irritation. It is on the same principle that when patient's limbs undergo amputation, they often fancy they feel sensations in their toes and fingers, although those parts are removed. So great is the delusion at times, that they are not satisfied the limb is off, until they have ocular proof given them by the removal of the bandage from their eyes.

FINE THOUGHTS.
"Finally, whatever may be our thoughts, our words, our writings, or our actions, let them all be subservient to the promotion of science and the prosperity of our country. Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power a pageant—but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, perennial, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, encircles the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, and ascends to the sublime. No place too remote for its grasp, no heavens too exalted for its reach. Its seat is the bosom of God, its vice the harmony of the world. A things in heaven and earth do it homage, the very least as feeling its care, and the greatest as not exempt from its power. Both angels and men, creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admitting it a the parent of peace and happiness."

Paper from Shavings.—The Boston Palladium contains a communication, stating that the writer has in his possession some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached and unbleached writing paper, which he saw manufactured in England a few months ago, from pine shavings only. The texture is said to be firmer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last.

In the Ukraine, when a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not the least ashamed to go to his father's house, and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience, if he will accept her for a wife. Should the insensible swain pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved not to quit the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly, taking up her lodging, remains there, till in the end he either consents, however unwillingly, to be wooed, or betakes himself to flight.

LONGEVITY.
The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Pösk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. At the age of 93, he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pellatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support.

Cato, the Roman Censor, said, there were but three actions in his life that he regretted; one was, the having revealed a secret to his wife; another, that he had gone by sea when he might have gone by land; the other, the having spent one day without doing any thing.

DAY AND NIGHT.

A fellow found guilty of burglary before justice DAY, in Ireland, observed, "that his fate was singular, as he lost by Day what he got by night."

Tailoring.
THOMAS V. CANON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.
T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf
Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 23d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.
Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the said Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

MARTIN F. REVELL,
Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Tailoring.
In the most neat, fashionable and durable style, and at the shortest notice. His business will be conducted in the well known New Shop, on Main street, very recently occupied by Revell & Templeton. He has the latest fashions of the Northern Cities, and will continue to receive them in their regular seasons.
M. F. R. feels grateful to the people of this part of the country, for their liberal encouragement since his appearance among them; and hopes they have not yet, nor will have, any reason to withdraw their patronage. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to.
Country produce will be taken in payment for work. Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1826.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT,
DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed, but no liability for accidents can be admitted.
Aeronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Hubbin, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandam of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

State of North-Carolina, Rockwell county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd, seise facias, to show cause why the lands of the dec'd, should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.
Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck. 5m08
Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
JANUARY session, 1826: Leonard Hagler, Charles Hagler, John Hagler, John Long and Barbara his wife, William Anderson and Mary his wife, Jacob Dey and Catharine his wife, Elizabeth and Peter Hagler, vs. Henry File and Molly his wife; Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendants to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.
DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. 6m01
Concord, Jan'y. 23d, 1825.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books.
WEST & BROWN.
Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1825. 94

Bell Inn.
HIRAM M'ADAMS
RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.
He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh & Smith. His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest ostlers.
Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 302

Tailoring.
SILAS TEMPLETON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,
in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior, as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he feels assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited: those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and all who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial.

Dissolution.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Revell and Templeton, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
MARTIN F. REVELL,
SILAS TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Rockwell county:
COURT of Equity: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr; original bill, for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this cause, lives beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless he the said William Kerr appear at our next court to be held for the county of Rockwell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to him, and the case heard ex parte.
6m02 JOHN N. HART, c. n. c. e.

State of North-Carolina, Rockwell county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice vs. Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck. 5m08
Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1825: John Webb, vs. Edmund Beazly; original attachment, returned levied on two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, in different tracts. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of March next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment rendered in his favor, pro confesso.
6m02 Test: MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:
COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Rachel Bates and John Kent, vs. Mariah Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Gealy his wife; Petition for sale of the lands of John Kent, sen. deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mariah Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Gealy his wife, part of the heirs at law of John Kent, sen. dec'd, do not live within the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be holden for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the land mentioned in the petition should not be sold, to their and the petitioner's benefit, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness Edwin Paschalle, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Davidson county, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1825.
6m01 EDWIN PASCHALLE, c. n. r.

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. term, 1826: John B. & F. Martin vs. Moses Gibson and Disen Gibson; attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.
6m03 Test: J. B. MARTIN, Ck.

House to Rent.
THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd, is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 85
ALFRED MACAY.
Nov. 14, 1825.